

DIAZ is the latest addition to the revolutionists in Mexico; who's next?

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GERMANY HAS NO INTENTION OF A REVOCATION OF LUSITANIA PACT

Berlin Foreign Office Assures United States of Good Faith but Cannot See Why She Should Change Plan.

STEPS TAKEN TO LET UNARMED SHIPS ALONE

Chancellery Unable to Understand How Submarines Can Warn Vessels Which May Fire Without Warning.

By Evening Herald Leased Wire. Berlin, Feb. 28.—In a note presented to Secretary Lansing today by Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, Germany assures the United States that it has no intention of revoking the pledges given in the Lusitania case.

The note says Germans can conceive of no reason for changing or postponing the new instructions to their submarine commanders to treat as warships enemy merchant ships armed "defensively" and that special precautions have been taken to prevent ships that are not armed from being attacked.

The note at the outset reiterated the previous pledges, which were given on September 1 and October 1 last year, for the safety of unarmored liners and then goes on to say the German government does not believe those assurances have been modified by the new memorandum.

During the negotiations over the Lusitania it says, no mention was made of armed merchantmen and that the United States in one of its notes on the Lusitania mentioned unarmed merchantmen. Attention then is called to the assurances privately given in which it is stated that liners will not be sunk without warning, provided they do not offer resistance. Attention also is called to the statement of the American government in its notes to port authorities that their presence on a merchant vessel creates the presumption that the vessel is armed for offense.

It is stated that a submarine commander cannot be expected to warn an enemy merchantman which has a right to fire on the submarine which warns it and the German government sets up the contention that equipment and intention to resist a warning given by a submarine does not come within the definition of defensive armament.

Germany contends that a similar viewpoint was taken by the United States and that it secured assurances from the Italian government that its armed merchant ships leaving American ports would not fire on submarines which warned them.

The note then sets forth that the German government and now issue new instructions to submarine commanders under which it has come into possession of confidential instructions by the British government to the commanders of British merchantmen.

It is denied that armed merchantmen of any description are peaceful traders and it is declared that the armament on board all of them is to be used especially for purposes of attack.

The charge is made that Austrian submarines also have been attacked by armed British merchantmen which the note declares are not conforming and have no intention of conforming to the assurances given to the United States by the British government in a memorandum of August 25, 1914, to Sir Eric Spring Rice the British ambassador. The German government says it cannot see how the American government, in consideration of these facts, can regard armed British merchantmen as peaceful trading ships.

The note makes it clear that the German government believes its new instructions to submarine commanders are in accord with the viewpoint expressed by the United States in its memorandum proposing a modus vivendi to the entente allies, for the disarmament of merchant ships.

It declares that German submarine commanders have been so instructed that they will not destroy a merchant ship on a question of armament unless it is known positively that such armament exists. The declaration that previous pledges will not be violated also is formally given.

The efforts of the United States to have the belligerents agree to a modus vivendi which would cause all merchant ships to be disarmed, if not destroyed, are welcomed by Germany.

Then follows a declaration that the German government will no longer allow its submarines to be made the object of attacks in violation of the principles of international law and that, therefore, the new instructions will not be postponed or modified.

GERMANY PROTESTS SHIP SEIZURE BY PORTUGAL

Berlin, Feb. 28.—(Via Wireless.)—Germany has addressed a sharp note to Portugal in protesting against seizure of German merchant vessels by the Portuguese authorities.

This measure is characterized as a violation of Germany's treaty rights, and the note is expressed that Pinchot will rescind its action.

GERMANS CAPTURE QUANTITY OF MUNITIONS AT DURAZZO

Berlin, Feb. 28.—(Via Wireless.)—Germany has a list of about two hundred incidents where it is charged Germans and Austrian submarines have been attacked by merchantmen armed ostensibly for defensive purposes.

At no place in the communication is it suggested that American citizens

be warned to remain off armed merchant ships and the question of what constitutes defensive armament is not brought up, although it is admitted in various quarters that such a question probably will be raised.

Baron Zuidenek, chargé of the Austrian embassy, called upon Secretary Lansing after Count von Bernstorff had left and informed him that Germany's views, as set forth in the note from Count von Bernstorff, were identical with those of his government and that Austria in effect, seconded everything contained in the German communication.

Secretary Lansing is understood to have advised neither of the Teutonic diplomats what the views of the United States would be toward the communication.

It was understood that the note would be brought to the attention of President Wilson tonight and that nothing definite regarding it would be decided until after it had been submitted to the cabinet tomorrow.

The British embassy today announced it was authorized to deny that Great Britain warned her subjects of ships of the belligerents in the Russo-Japanese war.

The London foreign office, it was said, had no knowledge of any such notice ever having been issued by any consul and added that if one had been issued it was contrary to instructions.

FIVE MUNITIONS PLANTS DESTROYED BY ZEPPELINS

Berlin, Feb. 28.—(Via wireless to Sayville).—On the occasion of the last Zeppelin raid over England, two government factories and two communication factories at Birmingham and one ammunition factory near Bradford were destroyed by bombs, the Overseas News Agency says. It also says,

"The cruiser Caroline and the destroyers Eden and Nith were sunk. The Caroline sank in six minutes, 38 members of the crew being killed, 38 wounded and 47 drowned."

The British foreign office has denied the loss of the three above named ships.

GERMANS BY SURPRISE ATTACK DEFEAT FRENCH

Paris, Feb. 28, 13:30 p. m.—German troops, by a surprise attack, have been successful in entering certain advanced French trenches near the Navarin farm, in the Champagne district.

In the region to the north of Verdun the bombardment has continued with intensity, particularly in the central sector, and on our right, German forces yesterday evening made several attempts to capture the village of Douaumont. Their efforts were broken by the resistance of French troops, who withheld the most furious assault.

The situation at the fort of Douaumont is without change. This fort is closely encircled.

In the Woëvre district yesterday evening and last night assumed an attitude of greater activity. The railroad station at Eix, after having changed hands several times, finally remains in possession of the French.

All the efforts of the Germans against Hill No. 255, near Eix, were without result.

A German attack against the French positions at Manheux resulted in complete failure. French artillery in replying with energy to the bombardment of the Germans along this entire front.

GERMANS CAPTURE FARM OF NAVARIN IN CHAMPAGNE

Berlin, Feb. 28.—(Via wireless to Sayville).—The capture of Navarin farm in the Champagne was announced by the war office today. French positions on both sides of Navarin farm, over a front of about 1,600 yards, were taken. It is said more than 1,000 men and nine machine guns were captured.

In the Verdun region fresh French reserves were exhausted in fruitless efforts against Fort Douaumont. The Germans advanced their lines further toward Braine and Vacheresse and made fresh gains in the Woëvre.

It is said that all French troops have been driven from the Meuse.

SINKING OF HOSPITAL SHIP MARCHEIARO IS REPORTED

London, Feb. 28, 15:30 p. m.—The sinking of the hospital ship Marcheiaro near San Giovanni di Medina, Italy, is reported in a dispatch from Rome to the Exchange Telegraph company. The vessel is said to have struck an Austrian mine. It is reported there were numerous victims.

FIRE BREAKS OUT ON RUSSIAN MUNITIONS SHIP

New York, Feb. 28.—Fire broke out here today on the Eurydice, a Russian ship laden with munitions of war, which was about to sail for Vladivostok. The fire was extinguished after the ship had been seriously damaged. The cause is unknown.

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Plans of Naval Board Call for Force Greater Than England's

Rear Admiral Knight Outlines Program of Staff Whereby Two Giant Fleets Would Be Created by 1925.

SQUADRONS FOR BOTH COASTS ARE NEEDED

Would Give United States Freedom From Practically All International Complications, It Is Said.

By Evening Herald Leased Wire. Washington, Feb. 28.—The navy general board's conception of the needs of the United States as a naval power were outlined to the house naval committee today by Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, president of the navy war college.

By formulating the policy that the may should equal the strongest afloat by 1925, he said the board had in mind the establishment of two fleets, one in the Pacific powerful enough to overcome any enemy there, and the other in the Atlantic, where it would be exceeded in strength only by the British fleet.

A total force slightly in excess of the strength of the British fleet, he said, would accomplish this purpose and insure the country against 92 out of 100 possibilities of international complications.

The navy is not ready to exert more than 30 per cent of its strength in ships and guns, Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, president of the navy war college, told the house naval committee today. He urged the immediate addition of 25,000 enlisted men and construction of battle cruisers, and countering craft to meet the situation.

The present fleet, Admiral Knight said, was unbalanced in men and ships to such an extent that its whole defensive mission was endangered. Shortage of men, he said, represented two-thirds of all the trouble with the navy.

If the committee supplied at once the 25,000 men required and provided for the ships, he said, it would go a long way toward making the navy an efficient force.

To round up the building program, Admiral Knight suggested that a repair ship, a hospital ship, an ammunition ship, two seaplane ships, twenty destroyers and thirty submarines, preferably of the sonar type, should be authorized at once.

To insure defense of the Philippines, he said, a "Helsingland or a Malta" should be built up as a naval base at Guam.

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NELSON A HAS-BEEN, SAYS COMMISSION IN STATE OF WISCONSIN

Appleton, Wis., Feb. 28.—The state boxing commission today ruled that Battling Nelson was "too far gone" to box Ad Wolgast, to whom he lost the lightweight championship. They had been matched to box here April 12.

Pinchot Seeker After Publicity, Asserts Shields

Father of Bill to Grant Water Power Rights on Navigable Streams Scores Former Forest Service Head.

By Evening Herald Leased Wire. Washington, Feb. 28.—Debate on the Shields bill to provide for water power grants on navigable streams to private interests was resumed in the Senate today with the opponents of the measure preparing to renew with more vigor than ever their fight against it.

Senators Shields in debate on the water power bill criticized Gifford Pinchot, whom he described as a "discharged subordinate official of the agricultural department, seeking to continue himself in the limelight."

Senator Norris defended Pinchot and had read to the senate Mr. Pinchot's recent letter to President Wilson saying the passage of the Shields bill would be a "public misfortune."

Despite over means of determining compensation to the government for public land occupied by the construction of dams across navigable streams, the measure was ended when the senate adopted an amendment by Senator Cummins providing that the value of public land occupied by power plants be fixed by the secretary of war.

The bill has made more advance toward passage today than in the two weeks it previously has been debated," said Senator Norris.

Senator Husted introduced as a substitute for the entire bill an amendment retaining congressional control of power plants, and placing regulation of power development with a departmental commission.

Senate Committee on Irrigation has favorably reported bill to repeal sugar tax clause of tariff law.

Military committee continued work on details of army reorganization plan.

House.

Ways and Means committee favorably reported bill to repeal sugar tax clause of tariff law.

Navy and military committees continued at work on national defense program.

FELIX DIAZ ON WAY TO FOMENT NEW REVOLUTION

Reports That Former Factor in Mexican Politics Has Left United States for Mexico Are Confirmed.

By Evening Herald Leased Wire. Washington, Feb. 28.—Confirmation of reports that General Felix Diaz had left the United States for Mexico to start a new revolution was received today at the department of justice from several different quarters.

Chief Blaski of the bureau of investigation, said today that Diaz had been under watch in New Orleans for three weeks but disappeared about a week ago and had not been traced since.

Mr. Blaski heard from his agents in New Orleans and New York that Diaz left this country several days ago.

He was advised that Diaz had prepared a proclamation for distribution in Mexico and the United States announcing his readiness for negotiating a new revolution "in the cause of humanity and justice." The proclamation, agents reported, is to be issued tomorrow or Wednesday.

Two reports as to how Diaz left the United States were current. According to one he went by train to Los Angeles and then into Mexico. According to the other he sailed from New Orleans as a passenger on a steamer that left there several days ago. The department, although uncertain which is correct, believes Diaz went practically alone and made no effort to take an armed expedition with him.

Considerable criticism has been directed against General Herrera by Carranza officials in Chihuahua and along the border because of his inactivity in the pursuit of General Francisco Villa in western Chihuahua. He has been appointed military commander of the state, remains in Chihuahua City as jefe de armas of the capital. Herrera's appointment was said to be due to the inactivity of Herrera in the pursuit of Villa in western Chihuahua.

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